

THE COUNTY RECORD

KINGSTREE, S. C.

LOUIS J. BRISTOW, Ed. & Prop'r.

A pretty New York deaf and dumb girl has sued a deaf and dumb man for \$50,000 for breach of promise. The young man's father is a millionaire. The chief witness is also deaf and dumb. Love, too, is deaf, dumb and blind, but money talks.

Says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "The Treasury Department estimates that the population of the United States is increasing 2,000,000 a year. That is fast enough without admitting great numbers of illiterates from countries with which we have nothing in common."

The gubernatorial election in Missouri is still three years away and already nineteen candidates have appeared for the nomination for Governor.

The Salvation Army will supervise the settlement on farms, in the Arkansas Valley, of the families that emigrate to that region from the overcrowded cities of the United States.

In spite of bicycles, automotors, trolley cars, torn-up streets in New York, and all other hindrances to sport, the horse business is reported to be good, with most varieties of good horses in demand, and prices of raw material higher in the West.

A New York family partook of red herring, mushrooms and sour milk for supper, and all were laid low with violent pains and symptoms of poisoning. No wonder. That combination is warranted to kill. Isn't it about time to give a course of lectures upon diet in that neighborhood?

A man in Iowa invited a girl to go with him to the theatre. A bicycle was offered to be drawn by lot among the audience. The woman won it, and the Iowa man—generous soul—claimed the wheel, as he had paid for the woman's ticket. The result was a lawsuit, and the jury awarded the case to the woman.

There is an eminent physician in London who takes the position that the health of the people would be, on an average, better and the duration of life longer, if there were not a practicing physician in the world. In other words, he favors the idea often tersely expressed in the words: "Physicians kill more people than they cure."

As France taxes bicycles and tricycles, the number of machines used in the country is known exactly. On January 1, 1897, there were 329,814 taxed, an increase of nearly 74,000 over 1895, which had shown an increase of 53,000 over the preceding year. The revenue obtained in 1896 was 3,272,836 francs. Paris department, the Seine, heads the list with 62,892 bicycles, paying a tax of 626,916 francs.

The barkentine Catherine Sudden was put on the dry dock at San Francisco the other day, and a peculiar find was made in the bottom of the vessel. In what was supposed to be a worm hole was a piece of the sword of a fish nine inches long and three inches in circumference. No leak was caused, as the sword had pierced through the four-inch planking, had penetrated five inches into one of the timbers of the vessel, and had broken off almost evenly with the copper bottom of the vessel. The fish had evidently taken the dark hull of the vessel for a whale.

Harper's Weekly points out that the loose use of statistics makes the crime of murder appear more appallingly common in the United States than it really is. It directs attention to the fact that the European figures, often cited when comparisons are made, apply to murders alone, and do not include, like the tables for the United States, all sorts of manslaughters, justifiable or otherwise. In other words, in Europe the killing of a man is not counted as a murder by the statisticians unless his slayer is convicted of murder.

The "Mirovye Otoloski" (Echo of the World) says: "The time will come when Continental Europe will demand with firmness and energy the evacuation of the ancient land of the Pharaohs by the British, and British interests will by such a course undoubtedly suffer somewhat. But this is just the reason why Great Britain would do better to save her dignity by evacuating Egypt on her own initiative." The same paper has an article on the necessity of France taking steps in Northern Africa to prevent the British obtaining increased influence in Morocco.

GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.

150 Warehouses Burned With a Loss of \$25,000,000.

ABOUT SEVEN ACRES IN RUINS.

Largest Damage by Fire Since the Great London Fire of 1666—Started by an Explosion Near a Gas Engine—Under Control After Four Hours and a Half—St. Giles's Church Badly Damaged.

LONDON, England (By Cable).—London had a blaze Friday afternoon bigger and more destructive than any recorded in its annals since the historic fire that followed the great plague in 1666. Streets a quarter of a mile in length were involved, 150 great warehouses were destroyed, 900 important firms and hundreds of minor ones were burned out and damaged at a loss estimated at close upon \$25,000,000. Seven acres were burned over.

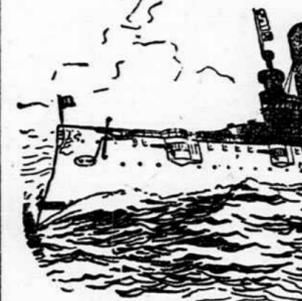
The vicarage of the famous church of St. Giles, Cripple Gate, was destroyed, and the church itself, known for its associations with the poet Milton, caught fire and was saved with much difficulty by the firemen. The principal damage was done to the roof, the old windows, the baptismal font, and Milton's statue.

The warehouses gutted or laid in ruins number fully 150. They were filled with merchandise for the Christmas trade and employed large forces of clerks for the holiday season. It is estimated that the number of persons thrown out of work is at least 2000. This is regarded as the most serious aspect of the disaster. Many of these persons lost all their belongings.

Nearly all the British fire insurance companies are involved, and fire insurance shares were practically unobtainable on the Stock Exchange after the fire was well under way.

Nearly 300 telephons wires have been cut, thus interrupting communication with many of the big provincial towns. The fire will cause an enormous advance in the price of ostrich feathers, which rose 30 per cent. Two feather firms alone have lost \$75,000.

The flames broke out just after 1 o'clock, p. m. They were fanned by a strong wind and, fed by the inflammable stocks of fancy goods and light material, were soon gaining rapid headway. They owed their origin to the explosion of a gas engine at 30 Hansel street, on the premises of Waller, Brown & Co., mantle manufacturers.



BATTLESHIP IOWA.

This large factory was crowded with girls when the fire broke out, and it was instantly the scene of a semi-panic, the frightened operatives, with many screams, rushing to the roof of the building and thence crossing to other buildings and so effecting their escape while the flames were pouring out of the basement. In less than a quarter of an hour the flames had enveloped the adjoining warehouse, and thence they leaped across the street to an enormous paper warehouse, which was alight in less than ten minutes.

For four hours and a half the flames had their own way, and it was only after more than a hundred engines had worked an hour that the Chief of the Fire Brigade sent out the signal that the fire was under control. This was at 5.45 p. m. At that time a rough estimate placed the loss at \$25,000,000.

When the good news became generally known, over 150 warehouses and a dozen or so minor structures had either vanished or remained only in blackened walls, a chaos of fallen girders and smoking piles of brick and stone.

Following so soon upon the great fire at Black Friars a few weeks ago, when millions of dollars' worth of property was similarly destroyed through the inefficiency of the fire department, this event has attracted attention to the fact that it is far behind the times, and that its Government in the practical work of extinguishing fires is a partial failure, and may well take a lesson from New York.

The brigade, too, was slow in getting to work, and there was a noticeable lack of cohesion among the various sections. No one was injured, but this was principally due to the fact that the firemen have not half the go and pluck the American men have, and prefer to work in absolute safety.

OUR BIGGEST BATTLESHIP.

The Iowa Thoroughly Tried by a Government Board of Inspection.

After a two days' trip at sea, the United States battleship Iowa, the first of the new "sea-going battleships" to be built for the navy, dropped anchor off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and later steamed up to the navy yard at Brooklyn, where she was moored to the cob dock. The vessel had just returned from a forty-eight hours' cruise at sea, on her final acceptance trial trip.

The Iowa is not only the largest and most powerful ship about to be added to the active list of the navy, but during the trial trip proved herself to be, under ordinary conditions, equal, if not superior, in speed and fighting ability to any vessel of her class in any of the navies of the world.

The trial trip was made according to agreement between the builders of the vessel and the Government officials to determine the condition of the hull with its various compartments, the machinery, engines, boilers and guns, besides the turrets and the apparatus for working them, and the electrical appliances for discharging the rifles in the larger batteries.

Partridge, Firebug and Suicide. John Kammarer, a farmer, who lived near Denton Harbor, Mich., quarreled with his son Henry about money. Henry shot his father and set fire to the house, after which he killed himself. The father was rescued from the flames, but died a few hours later.

Mother's Heroism in Vain. While trying to save the life of her six-year-old son, Henry, Mrs. Arthur Fortin was struck by a train near the village of St. Jean, the Government officials to determine the condition of the hull with its various compartments, the machinery, engines, boilers and guns, besides the turrets and the apparatus for working them, and the electrical appliances for discharging the rifles in the larger batteries.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Bliss Files an Exhaustive Review of Its Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Secretary of the Interior Bliss, in his annual report submits estimates aggregating \$156,532,411 for appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

He says that 200,000 pension claims are awaiting adjudication, and it is estimated that four or fifty per cent. of these will be finally admitted. If they are rapidly adjudicated they will swell the pension roll from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000. When, however, these claims are adjudicated and first payments made the amount of the pension



SECRETARY OF INTERIOR BLISS.

roll will decrease rapidly, possibly to \$125,000,000 or \$130,000,000 the first year.

In considering Indian affairs the Secretary says that in the Indian Territory leading Indians have absorbed great tracts, to the exclusion of the common people, and government by an Indian aristocracy is practically established, to the detriment of the people. From 200,000 to 250,000 whites, by permission of the Indian government have settled in the Territory, but are merely tenants by sufferance.

No government for the Indian Territory will be satisfactory, says the Secretary, until Congress shall provide for the establishment of a single uniform system for the entire Indian Territory that will place all its inhabitants in possession of the rights of American citizens.

The Secretary asks for such legislation as will enable the people to reap the benefit of the deposits of asphalt and gilsonite on the Uncompahgre Reservation in Utah. He recommends that the period for the allotment of lands to the Uncompahgre Indians be extended beyond April 1, 1898, the time which has been set for opening the reservation.

Speedy legislation for the coming twelfth

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DAMAGES FOR BLACKLISTED MAN.

Ketcham Was Kept Out of Work—Railroad Must Pay Him \$21,666.

Fred R. Ketcham, a blacklisted freight train conductor, a friend of Eugene V. Debs, and a former member of the American Railway Union, was awarded a verdict for \$21,666.33 damages against the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, at Chicago. He averred he was put on the blacklist of every railroad in the country.

A score of similar suits, it is said, will be begun by former employees, who assert that every means of gaining a livelihood were taken from them after the strike, through the powerful Vanderbilt influence.

When the American Railway Union men were called out to support the Pullman strike in July, 1894, Ketcham gave up his freight train.

All the strikers were dismissed, and when they applied to other roads they found their names on a blacklist.

After struggling two years to obtain steady employment, Ketcham entered suit against the railway company for \$25,000 damages. The case has been on trial for three weeks, and has been closely watched by railway employes and officials all over the country.

The main question before the jury was whether the corporation had entered into a conspiracy with other and similar corporations to prevent Ketcham from earning a living.

COMPETITOR CREW FREE.

In pursuance of instructions from Spain Captain-General Blanco released from Havana Fortress, Havana, Cuba, Alfredo Laborde, the captain, and Charles Barred, Ona Melton and William Gildea, members of the crew of the American schooner Competitor, captured in April, 1896, by the Spanish gunboat Mesagera, on a charge of filibustering. They were handed over to the American and British Consuls, and immediately took passage on the steamer Saratoga of the Ward Line for New York.

BROTHERS DROWNED WHILE SKATING.

George and Homer Brewer, aged seven and thirteen, respectively, were drowned while skating on Big Stone Lake, Minnesota. One brother broke through the ice and the other was dragged under while trying to save him.

PRESIDENT YGLESIAS RE-ELECTED.

Senor Calvo, the Costa Rican Minister at Washington, received an official cable dispatch, announcing that the primary Presidential election for the next period, 1898-1902, was held on November 14, 15 and 16, amid order and tranquillity. There were two parties, the Civilist and the Republican. The vote was the largest one ever taken in Costa Rica, and the Civilists, with President Yglesias as a candidate for re-election, obtained a majority of over twenty-three thousand votes.

THE PHILIPPINES PACIFIED.

The complete pacification of the Philippine Islands is reported from Madrid.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

Secretary Wilson Submits the Annual Departmental Report.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Demands of Foreign Markets—An Export Trade in Horses May Be Built Up, Like That in American Cattle—Butter For London Consumption—New Method of Seed Distribution—Domestic Science.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Secretary of Agriculture, in his report for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, draws attention to the purpose of the department to give wide circulation to everything in the way of experience, discovery or invention that can interest American farmers. "The department will in future," he says, "help producers to find markets for surplus productions, by getting and spreading information concerning them and concerning what foreign markets require."

As the result of experiments made in the raising of sugar beets, the Secretary says: "There is abundant encouragement to lead us to conclude that our country will in a few years produce what sugar it requires. The department will collect all the facts regarding the work of this season and publish them for general distribution. The pioneer work will be pushed energetically during the next year. The United States paid \$32,000,000 the last fiscal year for sugar, lard, fruits, wines, animals, rice, hemp, cheese, wheat, barley, beans, eggs, tea, etc., \$6,000,000 for chicory, castor beans, lavender, liquorice, opium, poppy, sumac, etc., and \$2,000,000 for bulbs, nearly all of which could be grown and prepared for use at home."

The Secretary believes that we may build up as profitable an export trade in horses as we have in cattle, and he expects in the near future to inform horse breeders in this country as to the requirements of foreign buyers of horses.

An effort is making on the part of the department to distribute seeds upon a strictly scientific plan, so that none will be sent to farmers living in climates and to expect in the near future to inform horse breeders in this country as to the requirements of foreign buyers of horses.

Of the results of experiments in the placing of fine American butter on the English market, the report says: "Butter from the most remote creamery districts of the United States, when properly made, can be so transported as to be delivered in prime condition to consumers in England or on the Continent of Europe fifteen or twenty days after making. The quality of selected American butter is quite equal to the best offered in London from any other country, although our supply, as a whole, is not so uniform in character as that from some other sources, notably Denmark. The products of the United States and of Denmark have been found to be the only absolutely pure butter imported into England, all others, including the product of British colonies, contain more or less injurious ingredients, used as preservatives."

The Secretary devotes considerable attention to the matter of teaching domestic science to farm women, and expresses a desire that there may be opportunity for the undertaking of some definite lines of work in this direction. The appropriation for meat inspection has been insufficient, though during the year all the beef and a great part of the pork and other food products exported to Europe have been examined according to law, the meat animals slaughtered for inter-State trade has not all been inspected. The work of the Bureau of Animal Industry "requires," says the Secretary, "the use of an experiment station where a considerable number of experimental animals can be constantly kept. He recommends that suitable grounds for such a station be purchased."

The appropriation for the weather service for the current year is \$883,772, which is \$109,748 less than the cost of the service in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. The appropriation for the current year is declared to be "inadequate to meet the demands of the people for a material extension of the benefits of the service. It is only with the utmost care, and by requiring from nine to twelve hours' work every day in the year, including Sundays and holidays, at a majority of our stations, that the important duties of the service can be performed."

One of the more interesting parts of the report is that devoted to the chemical study of typical soils. An investigation of the disposition which is made of street sweepings and other refuse of cities has been undertaken by the chemical division and will be prosecuted vigorously during the coming year. The division has placed itself in communication with all the cities of the United States having a population of 10,000 and over. It has also perfected arrangements for obtaining information in regard to disposition of street sweepings and sewage in the largest cities of Europe. It is hoped that material advantage will accrue from this investigation, both to the cities, in respect of the method of disposing of the refuse, and to the farmers, in respect of securing a new fertilizing material at a low price.

DROWNED HORSE IN A RESERVOIR.

The body of the woman found in the reservoir at Hartford, Conn., was identified as that of Miss Alice I. Patton. She had considered means and made her home at the Hotel Capitol. It is believed that she was slightly deranged. Miss Patton's family came from Waterbury, where her father was well known from keeping a famous book store called the "Bookhunt."

HIS KILLING NO CRIME.

Julian Guinan, the boy who shot and killed District Attorney Charles Jones at Carson City, Nev., recently, was exonerated by the Grand Jury. The shooting was done because it was alleged that Jones had ruined the boy's sister.

A. P. A. HEADQUARTERS CLOSED.

The A. P. A., as a national organization, has ceased to exist. Its headquarters at Washington has been closed and the property has been sold at auction to satisfy a debt.

MASSACRED THOUSANDS.

A special dispatch from the Niger region, West Africa, says: In order to punish the inhabitants of the town of Kong, capital of the Kingdom of Kong, in the Mandingo region of Upper Guinea, for their refusal to supply his troops with provisions, Chief Samory has razed the town and massacred several thousand natives.

TURKEY AND GERMANY ALIEN.

The despatch stating that a military convention had been concluded between Turkey and Germany has excited profound interest and speculation in European capitals.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Sixty employees in the Topographical Bureau were laid off because the Board of Apportionment reduced the appropriation. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to employes to the effect that clerks receiving a stated salary who neglect to pay their debts, contracted for the necessary support of themselves and their families, without presenting satisfactory reasons therefor, will not be retained in office.

The Cabinet has decided to send the revenue cutter Bear to relieve the ice-imprisoned whalers. Premier Laurier and the other Canadian officials left Washington for Ottawa; reports that their mission had proved a failure were officially denied.

Ex-Congressman Frank W. Mondell was appointed Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office by President McKinley.

Secretary Alger favors the transfer of the management of volunteer soldiers homes to the War Department. President McKinley signed the treaty adopted by the Universal Postal Congress recently held in Washington, thus completing its ratification on the part of the United States.

By orders issued at the Postoffice Department the salaries of eight-five clerks of all classes in the main office and stations of Brooklyn were raised, making an aggregate of \$8500 increase.

DOMESTIC.

John Burgess, a youth of nineteen years, shot and killed George Hart at Meridian, Mich. Hart, who was engaged to marry Burgess's sister, disguised himself as a cowboy and tried to frighten Burgess, who killed the supposed tramp.

A sensational suicide occurred at Augusta, Ga. William Moody shot himself through the back of the head while in bed in his room at his boarding house. He was one of the best-known men in town. About two months ago Moody married Miss Maggie Puryear. The two quarrelled and the wife went to her parents' house to spend the night. When Moody awoke he killed himself.

A robber who was carrying wheat from a barn in Newburn, Va., was killed by two men who had been employed to watch the place. He proved to be John M. Feagles, Postmaster of the town. When his rooms were searched a quantity of stolen goods was found.

The magnificent new Anchor Line steamer Bluff City, one of the finest and newest boats on the lower Mississippi, which left St. Louis bound for New Orleans, with forty passengers, by a posse that took tons of miscellaneous freight, was burned to the water's edge at Chester, Ill.

Morrow Brothers, of Clarksville, Tenn., have secured the contract for tobacco for the Italian Government. About fifteen million pounds of dark tobacco are required for next year.

At the Allen Farm, near Bryan, Texas, while gambling for peacocks, a colored man named General Chatham, was stabbed and killed. Another colored man, Tom Sweet, was arrested for the crime, and while being conveyed to Millersville by a posse was taken from his guards and strung up to the limb of a tree. The vigilantes are said to have been colored men.

William Wells, thirty-five years old, of Northville, and Andrew Poley, aged fifty, of Aquebogue, Long Island, farmers, were found dead in a catboat on the beach near Squire's Landing, on Peconic Bay. The boat was about half filled with water. Coroner Nugent summoned a jury and they rendered a verdict of death by exposure.

Snow storms have made some of the mountain roads in Vermont well-nigh impassable, and many drifts have been formed. Henry Sherry, a lumberman of Northville, fed with liabilities of \$1,000,000.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson made an address at the meeting of the National Grange in Harrisburg, Penn.

Edward E. Jones, head clerk in the American Book Company, shot himself in the New York offices of the concern, leaving no explanation for his act. He died in St. Vincent's Hospital.

The Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association at its annual meeting in New York City determined to advance the price of belting twenty-five per cent. because of the luty placed on hides by Congress.

Supernatural Eagle Horn and Eliza Flender, Indian girls, were arrested on complaint of Superintendent Pratt of the Carlisle 'Penn.' Indian School, and lodged in jail, on the charge of arson. A mysterious fire broke out in the girls' quarter. These girls started the fire with the intention of burning down the school, because permission to go home had been refused to them.

Arthur B. Moody, member of a well-known New Haven (Conn.) family, was arrested in that town for inducing an English artist and two young society women in New York City out of bonds and money in glittering but bogus investments.

The Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, rector of 'The Little Church Around the Corner,' the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, in New York City, famous for years for its dramatic theatricals, died at the rectory, adjoining the church.

The jury at Chattanooga, in the case of Beasley against Chief Justice D. L. Snodgrass, of the Tennessee Supreme Court, returned a verdict in favor of Snodgrass, refusing to allow Beasley damages for personal injuries as asked.

Fritz Meyer, or Constantine Steiger, was convicted in New York City of the willful murder of Policeman Smith, and afterward admitted that he slew Beilinger Steiz, but refused to name his accomplice.

Joseph A. Isagli, former Turkish Consul in Boston, was sentenced by Judge Sheldon in the Superior Criminal Court to State prison for a period not exceeding eighteen or less than fourteen years.

Bishop Doane, of Albany, N. Y., made a speech against jingolism.

Jean B. Guillemet, a boy whose lavish expenditure of money caused suspicion that he had been implicated in the murder of his uncle, J. B. Lepaute, tax collector of St. Lohre, Quebec, made a complete confession of the crime to the police of Biddeford, Me., and afterward repeated it before his parents. Guillemet asserted that his aunt admitted her admiration for him and assured him if he would kill her husband she would come to Biddeford after a time and marry him.

Harry Potter, thirty-seven years old, was looking in a store window at Philadelphia. He held an umbrella with a steel rod in it over his head. Above him was an electric arc light. The end of the umbrella rod touched the iron frame of the lamp and a current of electricity passed through his body to the iron covering of a coal shaft in the sidewalk, killing him instantly.

FOREIGN.

Earthquake shocks were felt at Aesch, Falkenau and Carlsbad, Bohemia, and in Saxony.

The confession of Inspector-General of Police Velasquez, in Mexico, asserts that a mob of the common people lynched Arce, the would-be assassin of President Diaz.

Forty men were killed recently in Bogota, the capital of the Colombia Republic, in an election riot.

Countess Ulfeld, a Russian, killed herself with a revolver in a police station of Edinburgh.

General Pellieux has been appointed to inquire into the charges brought against Comte Esterhazy in connection with the Dreyfus case in Paris.

A London company bought the old Cuerners Bothnia and Scrithia to run from Vancouver to Klondike ports.

GERMANS LAND IN CHINA.

Admiral Diederichs Takes Possession of Kiaochou Bay.

CONSIDERED AN ACT OF WAR.

The Kaiser's Demonstration to Avenge the Murder of Missionaries—The Admiral Occupied Kiaochou With 600 Tars Unopposed—The Chinese Garrison at Once Skedaddle Over the Hills.

SHANGHAI, China (By Cable).—Admiral Diederichs, commanding the German Asiatic Squadron, upon arriving in Kiaochou Bay, on the Shantung coast, whether he had been ordered for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction for the recent murder of two German missionaries, found three forts occupied by Chinese troops. He arranged his ships opposite the forts and trained his guns upon them. Then he sent an ultimatum to the Chinese commander, calling upon him to evacuate the forts in three hours, after which he landed 600 men with six guns, who marched toward the forts.

The Chinese watched the sailors and marines for a few moments until they became convinced that the "foreign devils" were advancing in earnest, and then the three garrisons bolted across the hills behind the forts. The Germans quickly occupied the positions and hoisted their flag, which was saluted by the warships. The Chinese General and his family alone did not flee, and it is said that they received German protection.

Official Chinese here asserted that Germany, by landing an armed force and capturing the forts, has committed an act of war, but they do not believe that the Pekin Government will treat it as such.

British and American warships have been ordered to proceed to Kiaochou Bay to watch developments there. It is said that the region is immensely rich in minerals. The harbor is one of the best on the whole coast. It is believed that the Germans intend to stay there.

It is now asserted that the murder of the two German missionaries near Yen-Chu-Fu was not the work of bandits, as originally understood, but was deliberately planned by Li Pung Hing, Governor of the province, prior to his departure for Suet-Chouan, of which he has been appointed Viceroy.

Shantung is one of the largest coast provinces of China, and about a third of it forms a very large peninsula jutting out into the Yellow Sea. This peninsula gives Shantung an unusual proportion of sea coast. The Great Canal from Pekin to Hangchow passes through the province.

If Germany were permitted to possess herself permanently of a harbor in China, she could hardly make a better selection. Steamers in Kiaochou Bay are hardly more than a day's sail from Tientsin, the port of Pekin on the north, or from Shanghai on the south. It is true that Shantung abounds with minerals, but little has yet been done to develop the mining interest.

Lord Ashbourne.

He Will Probably Be Canada's Next Governor-General.

Baron Ashbourne, according to an English paper, is to be the next Governor-General of Canada, and the Earl of Aberdeen will not be succeeded by the Duke of Leeds, as was reported some time ago. Lord Ashbourne's chief qualification for his new post, is a charm of manner.

LORD ASHBOURNE.

which has made him popular with even the most vehement of his political opponents. He is now Lord Chancellor for Ireland, and will probably be succeeded in that office by Gerald Balfour, at present Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Right Honorable Edward Gibson, Baron Ashbourne, was born in Dublin in 1838. He entered Parliament in 1875, and in 1877 was made Attorney-General for Ireland. He was the chief spokesman for the Opposition from 1880 to 1885, when Irish questions were under debate. He received his title upon the accession of Lord Salisbury to office in 1885, and, in addition, was made Lord Chancellor of Ireland, a post which he was given a second time, when Salisbury again became Premier in 1885.

NEW JERSEY GAMBLERS DEFEATED.

Court Refuses to Order a Recount on the Anti-Gambling Amendment.

Justices Van Syckle, Dixon and Collins, of the New Jersey Supreme Court, denied the application for a recount of the votes on the anti-gambling amendment to the State Constitution. The opinion, which was written by Justice Van Syckle, represents the unanimous sentiment of the Court.

In the opinion no view is expressed as to the power of the Court to order a recount. It is held, however, that the matter of having a recount is not a matter of private or individual concern, but is one of public policy, and concerns only the Government. This leads to the conclusion that the applicants have no standing in court. The opinion goes on to say that the matter, being one of public policy, the Legislature had a right to say how the vote should be canvassed and a proclamation of the result made by the Governor, and the canvass having been made and the Governor's proclamation having been issued in accordance with the result of the canvass, the matter is now closed.

JAPANESE WARSHIP SINKS.

Advice from Japan says that the Japanese man-of-war Fu-Su ran on a rock near Nagahama, after having been in collision with another ship, taking part in the naval manoeuvres, and sank on October 29. The Fu-Su is an iron ship, built in England in 1877. She is 220 feet long and of 3718 tons displacement.